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VESPUCCI REPRINTS, TEXTS AND STUDIES

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THE MUNDUS NOVUS

IN TRANSLATION

VESPUCCI REPRINTS, TEXTS AND STUDIES

THE CYRUS H. MCCORMICK PUBLICATION FUND
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The Vespucci reprints, texts and studies had their origin in the gift to the Princeton University Library by Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick '79, of Chicago, of eight tracts relating to Vespucci, purchased from the Hoe library.

Mr. McCormick's attention was called to the fact that the Vespucci problem is one useful to set for university students who are being trained for research in American History, and that for this purpose the main need is for reliable copies of actual documents, originals being scarce and facsimiles not generally accessible. On this representation the Library administration was authorized to publish any of his gifts in facsimile and to add to them such other basic documents as might be useful and obtainable, forming a convenient uniform series of documents for teaching or research in unpretentious form for practical use.

The following numbers have been published or are in press:

2. The Soderini letter, 1504; facsimile.
3. The Soderini letter, Florence manuscript; facsimile.
4. The Soderini letter, Critical translation with introduction by Professor G. T. Northup of University of Toronto.
5. The Mundus Novus or Medici letter translated by Professor G. T. Northup.
6. The Paesi novamente ritrovati 1508; facsimile.
7. The Sensuyt le nouveau monde, 1515; facsimile.

Provision has also been made for publication at an early date of other items as follows:

The Mundus Novus or Medici letter, facsimiles of all editions of the Latin text which can be had for reproduction, together with a critical bibliographical study of these editions by George Parker Winship, Librarian of the Widener Library of Harvard University

The Von der new gefunden Region.

The Latin version of the Soderini letter, etc.

MUNDUS NOVUS

973.1B
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LETTER TO LORENZO PIETRO DI MEDICI

TRANSLATED BY
GEORGE TYLER NORTHUP

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ALBERICUS VESPUCIUS OFFERS HIS BEST COMPLIMENTS
TO LORENZO PIETRO DI MEDICI.

On a former occasion I wrote to you at some length concerning my return from those new regions which we found and explored with the fleet, at the cost, and by the command of this Most Serene King of Portugal. And these we may rightly call a new world. Because our ancestors had no knowledge of them, and it will be a matter wholly new to all those who hear about them. For this transcends the view held by our ancients, inasmuch as most of them hold that there is no continent to the south beyond the equator, but only the sea which they named the Atlantic; and if some of them did aver that a continent there was, they denied with abundant argument that it was a habitable land. But that this their opinion is false and utterly opposed to the truth, this my last voyage has made manifest; for in those southern parts I have found a continent more densely peopled and abounding in animals than our Europe or Asia or Africa, and, in addition, a climate milder and more delightful than in any other region known to us, as you shall learn in the following account wherein we shall set succinctly down only capital matters and the things more worthy of comment and memory seen or heard by me in this new world, as will appear below.

On the fourteenth of the month of May, one thousand five hundred and one we set sail from Lisbon under fair sailing conditions, in compliance with the commands of the aforementioned king, with these ships for the purpose

of seeking new regions toward the south; and for twenty months we continuously pursued this southern course. The route of this voyage is as follows: Our course was set for the Fortunate Isles, once so called, but which are now termed the Grand Canary Islands; these are in the third climate and on the border of the inhabited west. Thence by sea we skirted the whole African coast and part of Ethiopia as far as the Ethiopic Promontory, so called by Ptolemy, which we now call Cape Verde and the Ethiopians Beseghice. And that region, Mandingha, lies within the torrid zone fourteen degrees north of the equator; it is inhabited by tribes and nations of blacks. Having there recovered our strength and taken on all that our voyage required, we weighed anchor and made sail. And directing our course over the vast ocean toward the Antarctic we for a time bent westward, owing to the wind called Vulturnus; and from the day when we set sail from the said promontory we cruised for the space of two months and three days before any land appeared to us. But what we suffered on that vast expanse of sea, what perils of shipwreck, what discomforts of the body we endured, with what anxiety of mind we toiled, this I leave to the judgment of those who out of rich experience have well learned what it is to seek the uncertain and to attempt discoveries even though ignorant. And that in a word I may briefly narrate all, you must know that of the sixty-seven days of our sailing we had forty-four of constant rain, thunder and lightning—so dark that never did we see sun by day or fair sky by night. By reason of this such fear invaded us that we soon abandoned almost all hope of life. But during these tempests of sea and sky, so numerous and so violent, the Most High was pleased to display before us a continent, new lands, and an unknown world. At sight of these

things we were filled with as much joy as anyone can imagine usually falls to the lot of those who have gained refuge from varied calamity and hostile fortune. It was on the seventh day of August, one thousand five hundred and one that we anchored off the shores of those parts, thanking our God with formal ceremonial and with the celebration of a choral mass. We knew that land to be a continent and not an island both because it stretches forth in the form of a very long and unbending coast, and because it is replete with infinite inhabitants. For in it we found innumerable tribes and peoples and species of all manner of wild beasts which are found in our lands and many others never seen by us concerning which it would take long to tell in detail. God's mercy shone upon us much when we landed at that spot, for there had come a shortage of fire-wood and water, and in a few days we might have ended our lives at sea. To Him be honor, glory, and thanksgiving.

We adopted the plan of following the coast of this continent toward the east and never losing sight of it. We sailed along until at length we reached a bend where the shore made a turn to the south; and from that point where we first touched land to that corner it was about three hundred leagues, in which sailing distance we frequently landed and had friendly relations with those people, as you will hear below. I had forgotten to write you that from the promontory of Cape Verde to the nearest part of that continent is about seven hundred leagues, although I should estimate that we sailed more than eighteen hundred, partly through ignorance of the route and the ship-master's want of knowledge, partly owing to tempests and winds which kept us from the proper course and compelled us to put about frequently. Because, if my companions had not heeded me, who had

knowledge of cosmography, there would have been no ship-master, nay not the leader of our expedition himself, who would have known where we were within five hundred leagues. For we were wandering and uncertain in our course, and only the instruments for taking the altitudes of the heavenly bodies showed us our true course precisely; and these were the quadrant and the astrolabe, which all men have come to know. For this reason they subsequently made me the object of great honor; for I showed them that though a man without practical experience, yet through the teaching of the marine chart for navigators I was more skilled than all the ship-masters of the whole world. For these have no knowledge except of those waters to which they have often sailed. Now, where the said corner of land showed us a southern trend of the coast we agreed to sail beyond it and inquire what there might be in those parts. So we sailed along the coast about six hundred leagues, and often landed and mingled and associated with the natives of those regions, and by them we were received in brotherly fashion; and we would dwell with them too, for fifteen or twenty days continuously, maintaining amicable and hospitable relations, as you shall learn below. Part of this new continent lies in the torrid zone beyond the equator toward the Antarctic pole, for it begins eight degrees beyond the equator. We sailed along this coast until we passed the tropic of Capricorn and found the Antarctic pole fifty degrees higher than that horizon. We advanced to within seventeen and a half degrees of the Antarctic circle, and what I there have seen and learned concerning the nature of those races, their manners, their tractability and the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, the position of the heavenly bodies in the sky, and especially concerning the fixed stars of the eighth sphere,

never seen or studied by our ancestors, these things I shall relate in order.

First then as to the people. We found in those parts such a multitude of people as nobody could enumerate (as we read in the Apocalypse), a race I say gentle and amenable. All of both sexes go about naked, covering no part of their bodies; and just as they spring from their mothers' wombs so they go until death. They have indeed large square-built bodies, well formed and proportioned, and in color verging upon reddish. This I think has come to them, because, going about naked, they are colored by the sun. They have, too, hair plentiful and black. In their gait and when playing their games they are agile and dignified. They are comely, too, of countenance which they nevertheless themselves destroy; for they bore their cheeks, lips, noses and ears. Nor think those holes small or that they have one only. For some I have seen having in a single face seven borings any one of which was capable of holding a plum. They stop up these holes of theirs with blue stones, bits of marble, very beautiful crystals of alabaster, very white bones, and other things artificially prepared according to their customs. But if you could see a thing so unwonted and monstrous, that is to say a man having in his cheeks and lips alone seven stones some of which are a span and a half in length, you would not be without wonder. For I frequently observed and discovered that seven such stones weighed sixteen ounces, aside from the fact that in their ears, each perforated with three holes, they have other stones dangling on rings; and this usage applies to the men alone. For women do not bore their faces, but their ears only. They have another custom, very shameful and beyond all human belief. For their women, being very lustful, cause the private parts of

their husbands to swell up to such a huge size that they appear deformed and disgusting; and this is accomplished by a certain device of theirs, the biting of certain poisonous animals. And in consequence of this many lose their organs which break through lack of attention, and they remain eunuchs. They have no cloth either of wool, linen or cotton, since they need it not; neither do they have goods of their own, but all things are held in common. They live together without king, without government, and each is his own master. They marry as many wives as they please; and son cohabits with mother, brother with sister, male cousin with female, and any man with the first woman he meets. They dissolve their marriages as often as they please, and observe no sort of law with respect to them. Beyond the fact that they have no church, no religion and are not idolaters, what more can I say? They live according to nature, and may be called Epicureans rather than Stoics. There are no merchants among their number, nor is there barter. The nations wage war upon one another without art or order. The elders by means of certain harangues of theirs bend the youths to their will and inflame them to wars in which they cruelly kill one another, and those whom they bring home captives from war they preserve, not to spare their lives, but that they may be slain for food; for they eat one another, the victors the vanquished, and among other kinds of meat human flesh is a common article of diet with them. Nay be the more assured of this fact because the father has already been seen to eat children and wife, and I knew a man whom I also spoke to who was reputed to have eaten more than three hundred human bodies. And I likewise remained twenty-seven days in a certain city where I saw salted human flesh suspended from beams between the houses, just as with us it is the

custom to hang bacon and pork. I say further: they themselves wonder why we do not eat our enemies and do not use as food their flesh which they say is most savory. Their weapons are bows and arrows, and when they advance to war they cover no part of their bodies for the sake of protection, so like beasts are they in this matter. We endeavored to the extent of our power to dissuade them and persuade them to desist from these depraved customs, and they did promise us that they would leave off. The women as I have said go about naked and are very libidinous; yet they have bodies which are tolerably beautiful and cleanly. Nor are they so unsightly as one perchance might imagine; for, inasmuch as they are plump, their ugliness is the less apparent, which indeed is for the most part concealed by the excellence of their bodily structure. It was to us a matter of astonishment that none was to be seen among them who had a flabby breast, and those who had borne children were not to be distinguished from virgins by the shape and shrinking of the womb; and in the other parts of the body similar things were seen of which in the interest of modesty I make no mention. When they had the opportunity of copulating with Christians, urged by excessive lust, they defiled and prostituted themselves. They live one hundred and fifty years, and rarely fall ill, and if they do fall victims to any disease, they cure themselves with certain roots and herbs. These are the most noteworthy things I know about them. The climate there was very temperate and good, and as I was able to learn from their accounts, there was never there any pest or epidemic caused by corruption of the air; and unless they die a violent death they live long. This I take to be because the south winds are ever blowing there, and especially that which we call Eurus, which is the same to

them as the Aquilo is to us. They are zealous in the art of fishing, and that sea is replete and abounding in every kind of fish. They are not hunters. This I deem to be because there are there many sorts of wild animals, and especially lions and bears and innumerable serpents and other horrid and ugly beasts, and also because forests and trees of huge size there extend far and wide; and they dare not, naked and without covering and arms, expose themselves to such hazards.

The land in those parts is very fertile and pleasing, abounding in numerous hills and mountains, boundless valleys and mighty rivers, watered by refreshing springs, and filled with broad, dense and wellnigh impenetrable forests full of every sort of wild animal. Trees grow to immense size without cultivation. Many of these yield fruits delectable to the taste and beneficial to the human body; some indeed do not, and no fruits there are like those of ours. Innumerable species of herbs and roots grow there too, of which they make bread and excellent food. They have, too, many seeds altogether unlike these of ours. They have there no metals of any description except gold, of which those regions have a great plenty, although to be sure we have brought none thence on this our first voyage. This the natives called to our attention, who averred that in the districts remote from the coast there is a great abundance of gold, and by them it is in no respect esteemed or valued. They are rich in pearls as I wrote you before. If I were to seek to recount in detail what things are there and to write concerning the numerous species of animals and the great number of them, it would be a matter all too prolix and vast. And I truly believe that our Pliny did not touch upon a thousandth part of the species of parrots and other birds and the animals, too, which exist in those same regions

so diverse as to form and color; because Policletus, the master of painting in all its perfection would have fallen short in depicting them. There all trees are fragrant and they emit each and all gum, oil, or some sort of sap. If the properties of these were known to us, I doubt not but that they would be salutary to the human body. And surely if the terrestrial paradise be in any part of this earth, I esteem that it is not far distant from those parts. Its situation, as I have related, lies toward the south in such a temperate climate that icy winters and fiery summers alike are never there experienced.

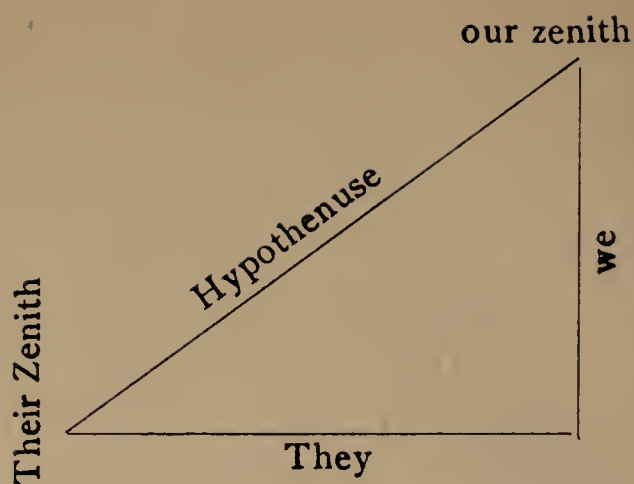
The sky and atmosphere are serene during the greater part of the year, and devoid of thick vapors the rains there fall finely, last three or four hours, and vanish like a mist. The sky is adorned with most beautiful constellations and forms among which I noted about twenty stars as bright as we ever saw Venus or Jupiter. I have considered the movements and orbits of these, I have measured their circumferences and diameters by geometric method, and I ascertained that they are of greater magnitude. I saw in that sky three Canopi, two indeed bright, the third dim. The Antarctic pole is not figured with a Great and a Little Bear as this Arctic pole of ours is seen to be, nor is any bright star to be seen near it, and of those which move around it with the shortest circuit there are three which have the form of an orthogonous triangle, the half circumference, the diameter, has nine and a half degrees. Rising with these to the left is seen a white Canopus of extraordinary size which when they reach mid-heaven have this form:

canopus.

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Likewise we have frequently seen the new moon on that day when it was in conjunction with the sun. Every night in that part of the sky innumerable vapors and glowing meteors fly about. I said a little while ago respecting that hemisphere that it really cannot properly be spoken of as a complete hemisphere comparing it to ours, yet since it approaches such a form, such may we be permitted to call it.

Therefore, as I have said from Lisbon whence we started, which is thirty-nine and a half degrees distant from the equator, we sailed beyond the equator through fifty degrees, which added together make about ninety degrees, which total inasmuch as it makes the fourth part of a great circle according to the true system of measurement transmitted to us by our ancients, it is evident that we sailed over a fourth part of the world. And by this calculation we who live in Lisbon, thirty-nine and a half degrees north latitude this side of the equator, are with respect to those fifty degrees beyond the same line, south latitude, at an angle of five degrees on a transverse line. And that you may the more clearly understand: A perpendicular line drawn, while we stand upright, from a point in the sky overhead, our zenith, hangs over our head; it comes down upon their side or ribs. Thus comes about that we are on an upright line, but they on a line drawn sidewise. A kind of orthogonal triangle is thus formed, the position of whose upright line we occupy, but they the base; and the hypotenuse is drawn from our zenith to theirs, as is seen in the diagram. And these things I have mentioned are sufficient as regards cosmography.



These have been the more noteworthy things which I have seen in this my last voyage which I call my third chapter. For two other chapters consisted of two other voyages which I made to the west by command of the most Serene King of the Spains, during which I noted down the marvellous works wrought by that sublime creator of all things, our God. I kept a diary of noteworthy things that if sometime I am granted leisure I may bring together these singular and wonderful things and write a book of geography or cosmography, that my memory may live with posterity and that the immense work of almighty God, partly unknown to the ancients, but known to us, may be understood. Accordingly I pray the most merciful God to prolong the days of my life that with His good favor and the salvation of my soul I may carry out in the best possible manner this my will. The accounts of the other two journeys I am preserving in my cabinet and when this Most Serene King restores to me the third, I shall endeavor to regain my country and repose. There I shall be able to consult with experts and to receive from friends the aid and comfort necessary for the completion of this work.

Of you I crave pardon for not having transmitted to you this my last voyage, or rather my last chapter, as I had promised you in my last letter. You have learned

the reason when I tell you that I have not yet obtained the principal version from this Most Serene King. I am still privately considering the making of a fourth journey, and of this I am treating; and already I have been promised two ships with their equipment, that I may apply myself to the discovery of new regions to the south along the eastern side following the wind-route called Africus. In which journey I think to perform many things to the glory of God, the advantage of this kingdom, and the honor of my old age; and I await nothing but the consent of this Most Serene King. God grant what is for the best. You shall learn what comes of it.

Jocundus, the translator, is turning this epistle from the Italian into the Latin tongue, that Latinists may know how many wonderful things are daily being discovered, and that the audacity of those who seek to scrutinize heaven and sovereignty and to know more than it is licit to know may be held in check. Inasmuch as ever since that remote time when the world began the vastness of the earth and what therein is contained has been unknown.

Master John Otmar, Vienna, printer, August, 1504.

Amerigo Vespucci „Mundus Novus“

Vorbemerkungen:

Amerigo Vespucci (* 9. März 1454 in Florenz/Italien, † 22. Februar 1512 in Sevilla / Spanien), drittes Kind einer angesehenen florentinischen Familie, war ein Kaufmann, Navigator und Seefahrer. Während seiner Fahrten erforschte er weite Teile der Ostküste von Südamerika.

"Mundus Novus" ist der aus dem Italienischen ins Lateinische übersetzte Reisebericht Vespuccis, über seine dritte Reise in die neue Welt, den er in Form eines Briefes an Lorenzo di Pierfrancesco de' Medici geschrieben hat. In diesem Bericht macht er sehr genaue Angaben über seine Reiseroute: Er verließ im Mai 1501 im Auftrag des Königs von Portugal mit drei Schiffen Lissabon, um im Süden nach neuem Land zu suchen.

Schließlich kamen die drei Schiffe nach 67 Tagen auf See an der Nordküste Brasiliens an.

Während seiner Reisen erforschte er einen erheblichen Teil der Ostküste Südamerikas. Er kam als Erster auf die Idee, dass das Land, das Christoph Kolumbus entdeckt und als Indien angesehen hatte, ein eigener Kontinent sei. Hierüber berichtete er auch in - nicht unumstrittenen - Briefen an Lorenzo di Medici.

Vespuccis Rolle wurde vielfach diskutiert, vor allem wegen zweier Briefe, deren Authentizität in Zweifel gezogen wurde: Mundus Novus (Neue Welt), Erstdruck 1504 und Quattuor Americi Vespucci Navigationes (Lettera) (Vier Seefahrten des Amerigo Vespucci), Erstdruck 1507.

Es war die Veröffentlichung und weite Verbreitung dieser Briefe Vespuccis, die den deutschen Kartographen Martin Waldseemüller dazu brachte, auf seiner Weltkarte von 1507 den neuen Kontinent **America** zu nennen. Waldseemüller leitete den Namen von der latinisierten Namensfassung Americus Vespucius ab und nahm – wie für Kontinente üblich – die weibliche Form.

Nach den beiden Briefen unternahm Vespucci vier Reisen nach Amerika, von denen drei auch durch andere Quellen belegt sind.

BISHERIGE WISSENSCHAFTLICHE ERKENNTNISSE

Superioribus diebus satis ample tibi scripsi de reditu meo ab novis illis regionibus, quas et classe et impensis et mandato istius Serenissimi Portugaliae Regis perquisivimus et invenimus.

Quasque Novum Mundum appellare licet, quando apud maiores nostros nulla de ipsis fuerit habita cognitio et audientibus omnibus sit novissima res. Etenim haec opinionem nostrorum antiquorum excedit, cum illorum maior pars dicat ultra lineam aequinoctialem et versus meridiem non esse continentem, sed mare tantum, quod Atlanticum vocavere; et, si qui eorum continentem ibi esse affirmaverunt, eam esse terram habitabilem multis rationibus negaverunt. Sed hanc eorum opinionem esse falsam et veritati omnino contrariam, haec mea ultima navigatio declaravit, cum in partibus illis meridianis continentem invenerim frequentioribus populis et animalibus habitatam quam nostram Europam seu Asiam vel Africam, et insuper aërem magis temperatum et amoenum, quam in quavis alia regione a nobis cognita: prout inferius intelleges, ubi succincte tantum rerum capita scribemus et res digniores annotatione et memoria, quae a me vel visae vel auditae in hoc novo mundo fuere, ut infra patebit.

DIE REISE

Prospero cursu quartadecima mensis Maii millesimo quingentesimo prima recessimus ab Olysippo¹ - mandante praefato Rege - cum tribus navibus ad inquirendas novas regiones versus austrum. Et decem mensibus continenter navigavimus ad meridiem.

Cuius navigationis ordo talis est: Navigatio nostra fuit per insulas Fortunatas, sic olim dictas; nunc autem appellantur insulae Magnae Canariae, quae sunt in tertia climate et in confinibus habitati occidentis.

Inde per oceanum totum litus Africum et partem Aethiopici percurrimus usque ad promunturium Aethiopicum, sic a Ptolomaeo dictum; quod nunc a nostris appellatur Caput Viride² et ab Aethiopicis Beseghicc³. Et regio illa Mandingha gradibus quattuordecim intra torridam zonam a linea aequinoctiali versus septentrionem, quae a nigris gentibus et populis habitatur.

Ibi resumptis viribus et necessariis nostrae navigationi extulimus anchoras et expandimus vela ventis. Et nostrum iter per vastissimum oceanum dirigentes versus Antarcticum parumper per occidentem infleximus per ventum, qui Vulturnus dicitur; et a die, quo recessimus a dicta promunturio, duum mensium et trium dierum spatio navigavimus, antequam ulla terra nobis appareret.

In ea autem maris vastitate quid passi fuerimus, quae naufragii pericula et quae corporis incommoda sustinuerimus quibusque anxietatibus animi laboraverimus, existimationi eorum relinquo, qui multarum rerum experientia optime norunt, quid sit incerta quaerere et, quae an si sint, ignorantes investigare. Et ut uno verbo universa perstringam, scies, quod ex diebus sexaginta septem, quibus navigavimus, continuos quadraginta quattuor habuimus cum pluvia, tonitruis et coruscationibus - ita obscuros, ut neque solem in die neque serenum caelum in nocte unquam viderimus. Quo factum est, ut tantus in nobis incesserit timor, quod paene iam omnem vitae spem abieceramus.

ANKUNFT AN DER KÜSTE DER NEUEN WELT

In his autem tot tantisque procellis maris et caeli placuit Altissimo nobis coram monstrare continentem et novas regiones ignotumque mundum. Quibus visis tanto perfusi fuimus gaudio, quantum quisquam cogitare potest solere his accidere, qui ex variis calamitatibus et adversa fortuna salutem consecuti sunt. Die autem septima Augusti millesimo quingentesimo primo in ipsarum regionum litoribus submisimus anchoras, gratias agentes deo nostro solemni supplicatione atque unius missae cantu cum celebritate.

Ibi eam terram cognovimus non insulam, sed continentem esse, quia et longissimis producitur litoribus non ambientibus eam et infinitis habitatoribus repleta est. Nam in ea innumeras gentes et populos et omnium silvestrium animalium genera, quae in nostris regionibus reperiuntur, invenimus. Et multa alia a nobis nunquam visa, de quibus singulis longum esset referre.

Multa nobis dei clementia circumfulsit, quando illis regionibus applicuimus. Nam ligna defecerant et aqua; paucisque diebus in mari vitam perferre poteramus. Ipsi honor et gratia et gratiarum actio.

Consilium cepimus navigandi secundum huius continentis litus versus orientem, nunquam illius aspectum relicturi. Moxque illud tam diu percurrimus, quod pervenimus ad unum angulum, ubi litus versuram faciebat ad meridiem. Et ab eo loco, ubi primum terram attigimus, usque ad hunc angulum fuerunt circa trecentae leucae. In huius navigationis spatio pluries descendimus in terram et amicabilem cum ea gente conversati fuimus, ut infra audies.

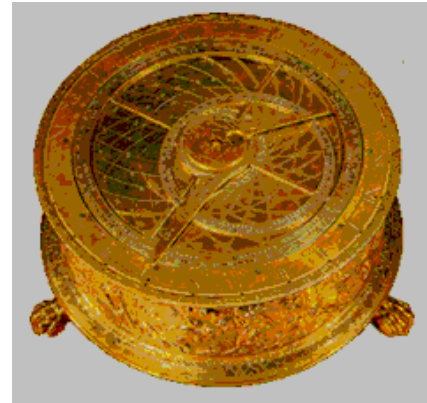
¹ Olysippum: Lissabon

² Caput Viride: Cap Verde

³ unübersetzbar und undeclinierbar

GEOGRAPHISCHE ANGABEN - LAGEPLAN

Oblitus fueram tibi scribere, quod a promunturio Capitis Viridis usque ad principium illius continentis sunt circa septingentae leucae, quamvis existimem nos navigasse plus quam mille octingentas, partim ignorantia locorum et naucleri, partim tempestatibus et ventis impredientibus nostrum rectum iter et impellentibus ad frequentes versuras. Quodsi ad me socii animum non adiecissent, cui nota erat cosmographia, nullus erat nauclerus seu dux noster navigationis, qui ad quingentas leucas nosceret, ubi essemus. Eramus enim vagi et errantes; et instrumenta tantummodo altitudinum corporum caelestium nobis ad amussim veritatem ostenderunt; et hi fuerunt quadrans et astrolabium⁴, uti omnes



Ein Astrolabium

cognovere. Hinc deinceps me omnes multo sunt honore prosecuti. Ostendi enim eis, quod sine cognitione marinae cartae navigandi disciplina magis callebam quam omnes naucleri totius orbis. Nam hi nullam habent notitiam nisi eorum iocorum, quae saepe navigaverunt.

Ubi autem dictus angulus terrae monstravit nobis versuram litoris ad meridiem, convenimus illud praeter navigare et inquirere, quid in illis regionibus esset. Navigamus autem secundum litus circa sescentas leucas et saepe descendimus in terram. Et colloquebamur et conversabamur cum earum regionum colonis. Et ab eis paterne recipiebamur et, secum quandoque morabamur quindecim vel viginti dies continuos, amicabilem et hospitabilem, ut inferius intelleges.

Novae istius continentis pars est in torrida zona ultra lineam aequinoctialem versus polum Antarcticum, nam eius principium incipit in octavo gradu ultra ipsam lineam aequinoctialem.

Secundum huius litus tam diu navigavimus, quod praetergresso Capricorni tropico⁵ invenimus polum Antarcticum illo eorum horizonte altiore quinquaginta gradibus. Fuimusque prope ipsius Antartici circulum ad gradus decem septem semis. Et quid ibi viderim et cognoverim de natura illarum gentium deque earum moribus et tractabilitate, de fertilitate terrae, de salubritate aëris, de dispositione caeli corporibusque caelestibus et maxime de stellis fixis octavae sphaerae nunquam a maioribus nostris visis aut pertractatis, deinceps narrabo.

DIE BEWOHNER DER NEUEN WELT

Primum igitur quoad gentes. Tantam in illis regionibus gentis multitudinem invenimus, quantam nemo dinumerare poterat (ut legitur in Apocalipsi) - gentem, dico, mitem atque tractabilem. Omnes utriusque sexus incedunt nudi, nullam corporis partem operientes; et uti ex ventre matris prodeunt, sic usque ad mortem vadunt. Corpora enim habent magna, quadrata, bene disposita ac proportionata et colore declinantia ad rubedinem. Quod eis accidere puto, quia nudi incedentes tingantur a sole.

Habent et comam amplam et nigram. Sunt in incessu et ludis agiles et liberales atque venusta facie. Quam tamen ipsimet sibi destruunt. Perforant enim sibi genas et labra et nares et aures.

Neque credas foramina illa esse parva aut quod unum tantum habeant. Vidi enim nonnullos habentes in sola facie septem foramina. Quorum quodlibet capax erat unius pruni. Obturant sibi haec foramina cum petris caeruleis, marmoreis, cristallinis et ex alabastro pulcherrimis et cum ossibus candidissimis et aliis rebus artificiose elaboratis secundum eorum usum.

Quodsi videres rem tam insolitam et monstro similem - hominem scilicet habentem in genis solum et in labris septem petras, quarum nonnullae sunt longitudinis palmae semis - non sine admiratione esses. Saepe etenim consideravi et indicavi septem tales petras esse

⁴ Astrolabium: Astrolab – astronomisches / nautisches Gerät

⁵ Capricorni tropicus: Wendekreis des Steinbocks (südlicher Wendekreis)

ponderis unciarum sedecim, praeter quod in singulis auribus tero foramine perforatis tenent alias petras pendentes in anulis. Et hic mos solus est virorum. Nam mulieres non perforant sibi faciem, sed aures tantum.

Alius mos est apud eos satis enormis et praeter omnem humanam credulitatem. Nam mulieres eorum, cum sint libidinosae, faciunt intumescere maritorum inguina in tantam crassitudinem, ut deformia videantur et turpia; et hoc quodam earum artificio et mordicatione quorundam animalium venenosorum. Et huius rei causa multi eorum amittunt inguina, quae illis ob defectum curae fracescunt, et restant eunuchi.

Non habent pannos neque laneos neque lineos neque bombicinos, quia nec eis indigent; nec habent bona propria, sed omnia communia sunt; vivunt simul sine rege, sine imperio. Et unusquisque sibi ipsi dominus est. Tot uxores ducunt, quot volunt. Et filius coit cum matre et frater cum sorore; et primus cum prima; et obuius cum sibi obvia. Quotiens volunt, matrimonia dirimunt; et in his nullum servant ordinem. Praeterea nullum habent templum et nullam tenent legem, neque sunt idolatrae. Quid ultra dicam? Vivunt secundum naturam et Epicurei potius dici possunt quam Stoici.



Deutsches Flugblatt von 1505 zu Vespuccis Beschreibung der Bewohner der Neuen Welt. Illustriert Vespuccis Ausführungen zum Kannibalismus

KRIEG UND UMGANG MIT KRIEGSGEFANGENEN (KANNIBALISMUS)

Non sunt inter eos mercatores neque commercia rerum. Populi inter se bella gerunt sine arte, sine ordine. Seniores suis quibusdam contionibus iuvenes flectunt ad id, quod volunt, et ad bella incendunt, in quibus crudeliter se mutuo interficiunt. Et quos ex bello captivos ducunt, non eorum vitae, sed sui victus causa occidendos servant; nam alii alios et victores victos comedunt; et inter carnes humana est eis communis in cibis.

Huius autem rei certior sis, quia iam visum est patrem comedis filios et uxorem; et ego hominem novi - quem et allocutus sum -, qui plus quam ex trecentis humanis corporibus edisse vulgabatur. Et item steti viginti septem dies in urbe quadam, ubi vidi per domos humanam carnem salsam contignationibus suspensam, uti apud nos moris est lardum suspendere et carnem suillam. Plus dico: Ipsi admirantur, cur nos non comedimus inimicos nostros et eorum carne non utimur in cibis, quam dicunt esse saporosissimam. Eorum arma sunt arcus et sagittae; et quando properant ad bella, nullam sui tutandi gratia corporis partem operiunt: adeo sunt et in hoc bestiis similes.

Nos, quantum potuimus, conati sumos eos dissuadere et ab his pravis moribus dimovere; qui et se eos dimissuros nobis promiserunt.

FRAUEN

Mulieres (ut dixi) etsi nudaee incedant et libidinosissimae sint, earum tamen corpora habent satis formosa et munda. Neque tam turpes sunt, quantum quivis forsan existimare posset, quia, quoniam carnose sunt, minus apparet earum turpitudine; quae scilicet pro maiore parte a bona corporaturae qualitate operta est. Mirum nobis visum est, quod inter eas nulla videbatur, quae haberet ubera caduca; et quae parturierant, uteri forma et contractu nihil distinguebantur a virginibus et in reliquis corporum partibus similia videbantur, quae propter honestatem consulto praetereo. Quando se christianis iungere poterant, nimia libidine pulsae omnem pudicitiam contaminabant atque prostituebant.

Vivunt annis centum quinquaginta et raro aegrotant. Et, si quam adversam valetudinem incurrunt, se ipsos cum quibusdam herbarum radicibus sanant. Haec sunt, quae notabiliora apud illos cognovi.



Zwei Indianer-Paare. Holzschnitt zu einer niederländischen Übersetzung des „Mundus Novus“

KLIMA, LEBEWESSEN, BODENSCHÄTZE, NATUR

Aër ibi valde temperatus est et bonus; et, ut ex relatione illorum cognoscere potui, numquam ibi pestis aut aegrotatio aliqua, quae a corrupto prodeat aëre. Et, nisi morte violenta moriantur, longa vita vivunt. Credo, quia ibi semper perflant venti australes et maxime, quem nos Eurum vocamus; qui talis est illis, qualis nobis est Aquilo.

Sunt studiosi piscaturae. Et illud mare piscosum est et omni genere piscium copiosum. Non sunt venatores. Puto, quia, cum ibi sint multa animalium silvestrium genera - et maxime leonum et ursorum et innumerabilium serpentum aliarumque horridarum atque deformium bestiarum - et etiam cum ibi longe lateque pateant silvae et immensae magnitudinis arbores, non audent nudi atque sine tegminibus et armis tantis se discriminibus exponere.

Regionum illarum terra valde fertilis est et amoena multisque collibus et montibus et infinitis vallibus et maximis fluminibus abundans; et salubribus fontibus irrigua et latissimis silvis et densis vixque penetrabilibus omnique ferarum genere plenis copiosa. Arbores maximae ibi sine cultore perveniunt. Quarum multae fructus faciunt gustui delectabiles et humanis corporibus utiles, nonnullae vero contra; et nulli fructus ibi his nostris sunt similes. Gignuntur et ibi innumerabilia genera herbarum et radicum, ex quibus panem conficiunt et optima pulmentaria. Habent et multa semina his nostris omnino dissimilia.

Nulla ibi metallorum genera habent praeter auri; cuius regiones illae exuberant, licet nihil ex eo nobiscum attulerimus in hac prima nostra navigatione. Id nobis notum fecere incolae, qui affirmabant in mediterraneis magnam esse auri copiam et nihil ab eis aestimari vel in pretio haberi. Abundant margaritis, uti alias tibi scripsi. Si singula, quae ibi sunt, commemorare et de numerosis animalium generibus eorumque multitudine scribere vellem, res esset omnino prolixa et immensa. Et certe credo, quod Plinius noster millesimam partem non attigerit generis psittacorum reliquarumque avium necnon et animalium, quae in iisdem regionibus sunt cum tanta facierum atque colorum diversitate, quod consummatae picturae artifex Policletus⁶ in pingendis illis deficeret.

Omnes arbores ibi sunt odoratae; et singulae ex se gummim vel oleum vel liquorem aliquem emittunt. Quorum proprietates si nobis notae essent, non dubito, quin humanis corporibus saluti forent. Et certe, si paradus terrestris in aliqua sit terrae parte, non longe ab illis regionibus distare existimo.

⁶ gemeint ist der Bildhauer Poliklet

Quarum situs (ut dixi) est ad meridiem in tanta aëris temperie, quod ibi neque hiemes gelidae neque aestates fervidae unquam habentur. Caelum et aëra maxima parte anni serena sunt et crassis vaporibus inania. Pluviae ibi minutim decidunt et tribus vel quattuor horis durant atque ad instar nimbi evanescent.

STERNBILDER UND NATUREREIGNISSE

Caelum speciosissimis signis et figuris ornatum est. In quo annotavi stellas circiter viginti tantae claritatis, quantaе aliquando vidimus Venerem et Iovem. Harum et motus et circuitiones consideravi earumque peripherias et diametros geometricis methodis dimensus fui. Easque maioris magnitudinis esse deprehendi.

Vidi in eo caelo tres canopos, duos quidem claros, tertium obscurum. Polus Antarcticus non est figuratus cum Ursa maiore et minore, ut hic noster videtur Arcticus; nec iuxta eum conspicitur aliqua clara stella; et ex his, quae circum eum breviori circuitu feruntur, tres sunt habentes trigoni orthogoni schema. Multas alias stellas pulcherrimas cognovi, quarum motus diligenter annotavi et pulcherrime in quodam meo libello graphice descripsi in hac mea navigatione. Hunc autem in praesentia tenet hic Serenissimus Rex, quem mihi restitutum spero.

In illo hemisphaerio vidi res philosophorum rationibus non consentientes. Iris alba circa mediam noctem bis visa est, non solum a me, sed etiam ab omnibus nautis. Similiter pluries novam lunam vidimus eo die, quo soli coniugebatur. Singulis noctibus in illa caeli parte discurrent innumeri vapores et ardentes faces.

Dixi paulo ante in illo hemisphaerio: quod tamen proprie loquendo non est ad plenum hemisphaerium respectu nostri; quia tamen accedit ad huiusmodi formam, sic illud appellari licuit.

EINORDNUNG IN DIE WELTKUGEL

Igitur, ut dixi, ab Olysippo, unde digressi sumus - quod ab linea aequinoctiali distat gradibus triginta novem semis -, navigavimus ultra lineam aequinoctialem per quinquaginta gradus, qui simul iuncti efficiunt gradus circiter nonaginta; quae summa, cum quartam partem obtineat summi circuli secundum veram mensurae rationem ab antiquis nobis traditam, manifestum est nos navigasse quartam mundi partem. Et hac ratione nos - Olysippum habitantes citra lineam aequinoctialem gradu trigesimo nono semis in latitudine septentrionali - sumus ad illos, qui gradu quinquagesimo habitant ultra eandem lineam in meridionali latitudine, angulariter gradus nonaginta in linea transversali.

Et ut clarius intellegas: perpendicularis linea, quae, dum recti stamus, a puncto caeli imminente vertici nostro dependet in caput nostrum, illis dependet in latus vel in costas. Quo fit, ut nos simus in linea recta, ipsi vero in linea transversa et species fiat trianguli orthogoni; cuius vicem lineae tenemus cathetae, ipsi autem basis; et hypotenusa a nostro ad illorum praetenditur verticem, ut in figura patet. Et haec de cosmographia dicta sufficient.

WEITERE REISEBERICHTE

Haec fuerunt notabiliora, quae viderim in hac mea ultima navigatione, quam appello tertiam. Nam fuerunt duae aliae navigationes, quas ex mandato Serenissimi Hispaniarum Regis feci versus occidentem; in quibus annotavi miranda ab illo sublimi omnium creatore, deo nostro, perfecta. Rerum notabilium diarium feci, ut, si quando mihi otium dabitur, possim omnia haec singularia atque mirabilia colligere et vel geographiae vel cosmographiae librum conscribere, ut mei recordatio apud posteros vivat et omnipotentis dei cognoscatur tam immensum artificium, in parte priscis ignotum, nobis autem cognitum.

Oro itaque clementissimum deum, quod mihi dies vitae proroget, ut cum sua bona gratia atque animae salute huius meae voluntatis optimam dispositionem perficere possim.

Alias duas navigationes in sanctuariis meis servo. Et restituente mihi hoc Serenissimo Rege navigationem tertiam, patriam et quietem repetere conabor, ubi et cum peritis conferre et ab amicis id opus proficiendum confortari et adiuvari valeam.

A te veniam posco, si ultimam hanc meam navigationem tibi non transmisi, uti postremis meis litteris tibi pollicitus fueram. Causam nosti, quando necdum ab hoc Serenissimo Rege archetypum habere potui.

Mecum cogito adhuc efficere quartam navigationem et hoc pertracto et iam mihi duarum navium cum suis armamentis promissio facta est, ut ad perquirendas novas regiones versus meridiem a latere orientis me accingam per ventum, qui Africus dicitur. In qua navigatione multa cogito efficere in dei laudem et huius regni utilitatem et senectutis meae honorem; et nihil aliud exspecto nisi huius Serenissimi Regis consensum. Deus id permittat, quod melius est; quid fiet, intelleges.

Ex Italica in Latinam linguam locundus interpres hanc epistulam vertit, ut Latini omnes intellegant, quam multa miranda in dies reperiantur, et eorum comprimatur audacia, qui caelum et maiestatem scrutari et plus sapere, quam liceat sapere, volunt, quando a tanto tempore, quo mundus coepit, ignota sit vastitas terrae et quae contineantur in ea.

Laus Deo